FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PARANA AND PERSIA.

LARGE ACCESSIONS TO GARIBALDI. GARIBALDI'S VOLUNTEERS IN CALABRIA. RE IS ABOUT TO ADVANCE ON NAPLES.

THE PEOPLE OF NAPLES AND ROME CALL HIM.

BY THE PARANA.

St. John's, N. F., Aug. 14, 1860,) Via SACKVILLE, Aug. 15. The steamship Parana, from Galway at 7 p. m. Thesday, the 7th inst., arrived here at noon to-day.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th. The steamship Nova-Scotian, from Quebec, arrived

Londonderry on the 7th.

The Parana sailed at 8 p. m., for Boston. She has

150 passengers. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ministry had carried the paper duty resolution through the House of Commons by 33 majority. The London Times's City Article, dated Monday

evening, says:
"The English funds continue to show depression. On the state of the weather and the business on the Paris Bourse, the corn market was heavy, at an occaclosel reduction of one to two shillings per quarter for

"About£4,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day for export. Trees small withdra wals are chiefly for transmission to Spain. A new five per cent Sardinian losn for eix millions has been formally announced fer home subscription. The price is expected to be 80 per cent. The Stock market to-day was dull and heavy, and the funds experienced a fresh decline of exe-eighth per cent. The possibility of a drain of gold from the Bank attracts discussion.

The unfavorable reaction in the market for British Bailroad shares continues, the idea being prevalent in some quarters that the dullness noticed in certain branches of trade may have an effect on the traffic. The demand in the discount office at the Bank to-day was rather slack."

The failure was announced on the 6th of E.W. Abbott of Bow, Brewery, who was obliged to suspend payment with liabilities to the amount of £100,000, which his estate was not expected to pay in full.

The bills of J hn Craft, provision merchant, and of Philpos, Lane, and John Crafts, jr., of Knieck's Bridge. have been returned. Liabilities believed to be mode-

A general meeting of the City of London Brewery Company was hed yesterday and a dividend of six per cent per annum, both on the preference and ordi-

The London Daily News, alluding to the division on the paper duties, remarks that the lists were too nuequal, and the issue of the bat le too well known beforehand, to make the contest exciting; but it is probably one of the last of the kind our generation will witness. It was most instructive, and closed the session with eclat,

The South-Eastern Railway traffic shows this week an increase of £4,027.

The Ospray and Drummond have arrived from China, with 1,063,100 pounds of tea.

The Mark-Lane Express says the weather of the past week, though below the usual temperature, with some rain has further improved the condition of the crope, and been more calculated to produce a good harvest than a hot sun.

The Queen was on her way to the Highlands of Scotland. A dispatch from York, Tuesday, says: "Our journey from the metropolis to this place, over the Great Northern Railway, has been pursued with unerring accuracy. Her Majesty's journey northward was resumed at 2:20 p. m."

The Government has fixed Thursday for the vote on the Galway Sabsidy. It is hoped no Irish members will be absent.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG. Quarrels have taken place between officers of the Danish service and the citizens of Readsbrag.

FRANCE.

The Superior Council of Commerce has already held four sittings devoted to an inquiry into the cotton trade. ch a great number of English and Ral gian manufacturers were present. M. Rouler, Minister of Commerce, presided.

NAPLES AND SICILY. Turis, Aug. 2 (7?) .- One toousand volunteers left today for Sicily. Five thousand more left on the 4th. The men are conveyed by steamers.

It is stated that two of the Neapolitan regiments

have mutinied to the cry of "Viva Garibaldi." Fitteen bundred of Gambaldi's volunteers have alseady landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples, whither be had been summoned. His arrival was awaited with impatience, both at Naples and Rome.

BY THE PERSIA.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 5th inst , ar ived here at 81 o'clock on Wednesday morning, bringing 184 passengers.

The steamer Glasgow arrived at Queenstown at seep on he 2d, and the Golden Fleece reached Galway at about the same time. The Arabia reached Queenstown at 5 p. m. on

the 3d. The advices by the Persia, direct from Liverpool, ar barely one day later than those received via Lon tonderry per the Angle-Saxon. By way of Queenstown,

THE STATE OF EUROPE

Prom Our Own Correspondent
TURIN, July 29, 1860.

however, the news is two days later.

When Kossuth in 1851 and '52 preached the docbrine in England and the United States, that all the oppressed nationalities of Europe require is the recognition of the principle of non-intervention by the free Governments, backed by the threat of a war against any power infringing that principle, he was looked upon as a visionary, and his theory of "intervention for non-intervention," as it was facetionsly called, was snubbed by everybody who thought himself a practical pol tician. Eight years later, however, Napoleon took up tois principle as regards Italy, declaring that he would not tolera e any interference there; and within a year we see Tuscany, Parms, Modena, the Legations, and Sicily, annexed or in the course of annexation to Sardinia, while Naples and Rome maintain their separate existence but precariously, and are eertain to follow the common sentiment of the rest of Italy within a very few months. At Naples the King has evidently miscalculated his personal influence. He granted the Constitution with the intention of abelishing it, just as his father and grandfather had done, as soon as he should become able to arrest the current of revolution. Now, however, the people, more suspicious tran in 1820 and 1848, cannot be so easily dejuded; oven the Lazzaroni have turned Garibaldane; pebedy trusts the King, and the grant of the Constitution has only accelerated the complete downfalt of the dynasty, which may be expected as seen as the Distator of Sicily makes his appearsace on the Nespolitan main. His organized forces now consist of three brigides of regular forces now consist of three brigides of regular cream complete more consist of three brigides of regular cream complete more consist of three brigides of regular consist of three brigides of regular complete more consist of three brigines are consistent of the complete more consistent of the co

battalions of Sicilian rifles, two battaffons of Italian rifles, one battalion of "Sons of Liberty." mostly foreigners, two batteries of artillery, one squadron of cavalry. In a few days, however, two more brigades of regular Italian troops, six battalions of Sicilian rifles, and two batteries of artillery, will be ready to take the field, all in all. about 30,000 men. A regiment of cavalry is in course of formation, and 12,000 m bilized national guaris, in fact, irregular insurgents, are under arms. With these resources, Garibaldi will soon be prepared to make an attack upon Naples, and to overthro v the confusion which is now reigning there. The officers of the fleet have openly dedeclared that they will not fight against Italians; a portion of the army protest against the foreign regiments and insist upon the order for disbanding them; the Royal Guards and the foreigners shout "Down with the Constitution" "Long life to Maria Theresa," the queen dowager, who is at the head of the reactionary party, while the Lazzaroni and the children in the street greet one another with a Hurrah for Garibaldi !

This state of things has seriously alarmed Austria, especially as in Hurgary the demonstrations multiply, and Serbs and Croats openly express their sympathies with their former enemies of 1848. On the 8th of August the Council of the Empire is to discuss the Budget, and the Hungarian members have selected this opportunity for a parliamentary attack upon the system of centralization prevalent in Austria. They will be backed by the Bohemian, Croatian, Serb, and Wallachian members; a Dalmatian, too, has promised his vote; and thus the opposition will muster strong enough to disturb the equanimity of the Cabinet and of the Emperor. After having disclosed the defects of the present system, they will recommend provincial constitu tions for all the different portions of the Empire as the only possible remedy, and then give in their resignation. The Vienna Cabinet is well aware that such a resignation will be nothing short of the first sign of a revolution, and therefore are looking around for assistance. This is the real cause of the Tepl tz Conference, which resulted in a complete understanding between Austria and Prussia; and if the Syrian difficulties have for a while detached Russia from this coalition, we see England -that is to say, the Court and Cabinetrather inclined to support the German princes. and the King of Belgium. A great European war is scarcely to be avoided. Though the Austro-Prussian Alliance which now extends all over Germany is for the present only a defensive one, still it cannot fail to soon become offensive in the face of the rapid extension of revolution in Italy. Napoleon sees his danger, and accordingly keeps 600,000 men under arms. In the course of August he is to have an interview with King Victor Emanuel at Monaco, between the French and Italian provinces, to arrange the future position and relations of the Empire and the Italian Kingdomthese natural allies against the coalition. The Latin races and the German nation are pitted against one another, but Revolution and Enthusiasm now side with the Latin League, while the German coalition represents the oppression of other nationalities, and centralizing despotism. The Oriental question complicates the situation still more, since Europe cannot allow that Russia should as nex the East while the Western and Central Powers are making war against one another; and still the Sultan and the Turkish Empire are past saving. They have wasted the respite given them by the Crimean war and the peace of Paris, without consolidating their power; and their doom is sealed since the fanaticism of the Lebanon and Damasons have roused the indignation of the civilized world against a power unable to give protection to its subjects, and to prevent the most atrocious outrages.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

From an Occasional Correspondent. LONDON, August 3, 1860. secret connection between the Syrian massacres and the Russo-French alliance, have received unexpected confirmation from the other side of the Channel, in the shape of a pamphlet published at Mr. Dentu's on Tuesday last, entitled " La Syriect l'Alliance Rus e," and ascribed to the penmaoship of M. Edmond About. M. Dentu, as you are aware, is the French Government publisher, who has issued all the semi official pamphlets which from time to time initiated Europe into the 'studies" just indulged at the Tuileries. The above mentioned pamphlet derives a peculiar interest from the circumstance that its publication followed closely on the love-letter addressed by the Man of December to Persigny, which was destined to mesmerize John Buli, and of which Lord John Russell, at the very moment he refused te lay it before the House, forwarded a copy to The London Times. The subjoined extracts contain the substance of La Syrie et l'Alliance Russe:

"As at the time of the Crussdes, Caristian Europe is moved by the horrible crimes of which Syria has just been the scene. Seven hundred thous and Christians e delivered up to the merciless fanations of two illions of Mussulmans, and the Furkish Government by its irexplicable inaction, appears to avow itself their accomplice. Assuredly, France would have forgotten all her traditions had she not immediately claimed the honor of protecting the lives and properties of those who, in former days, were the soldlers of Peter the Hermit and Philip augustus.

It is, therefore, high time to think of a remedy for a situation which could not last any tonger without leading to expect a laminar the total experiments of the crussion which could not last any longer without leading to a great calamity—the total extermination of the Christian subjects of the Porte. The expedition which the Turkish Government talks so much about is totally insufficient to restore order. The Powers which have corrliginists in Syris and which are justly alarmed for their safety, must be prepared bodily to interfere. If they target it would be larger in the control of the control tims; their only duty would be to avenge martyrs.

"Two nations are especially interested in defending the Cross on those distant shores—France and stusin

the Cross on those distant shores—France and stissin What would be the probable consequence of the union of their arms, and the result on the interior organization of Europe? This is what we are about to investigate. "At certain priods of history we find that uniter the impulse of certain laws of attraction and agglomeration peoples form political combinations unknown to the past. We are "assisting" at one of these critical in-ments in the life of maukind. The Sy has question is ments in the sie of mankind. The sy and question is but one of the knots of a very complicated situation. The whole of Europe is in a state of expectation and moxiety, waning for a vast solution which may settle the basis of a justing pease both in Europe and in the East. Now that object can only be at a ned in so far as the organization of our continent said be in conformity with the wish sand requirements of the present mity with the washes and requirements of the present questions of nationalities struggling beneath the yoke. Hostile religious tendencies, incompatibility of temper, languages radically opposed to each other, keep up in certain European States an under current of agitation, which prevents the restoration of confidence, and binders the progress of civilization. Peace, that untimate term of the ambition of all Governments, can only be permanently seemed when the per usuent causes of disturbance we have just indicated shall have d sappeared. We therefore wish to arrive at a double

1. Wherever such a thing is possible, to favor the formation of a homoge even and inclosed State, the mission of which would be to absorb and concentrate, in a mighty unity, populations having ideas or tanden

2. To by and carry out that principle without having recourse to arms.

"At first eight, France and Russia appear to have realized the ideal of monarchies. Though 400 learnes divide them, these two Powers have arrived by the most different roads at that unity which alone is able to

fortune of war.....The Czars, meditating for the last 135 years over the will of Peter the Great, have not cessed to cast cove ous glances on European Turkey....Most France continue to protest against the protensions of the Czars to the decaying empire of the Saltan! We think not. If Russia lent us her cooperation for the reannexation of the Rhine frontier, it appears to us that a kingdom would not be too high a price for her alliance. Thanks to such a combination, France might resume her real limits, as traced by the geographer Strabo, 18 centuries ago. [Then follows a quo's tion from Strabo. enumerating the advantages France might resume her real limits, as traced by the geographer Strabo, 18 centuries ago. [Then follows a quo'stion from Strabo, enumerating the advantages of Gaul se the seat of a powerful e spire]. It can easily be understood that France should desire to reconstruct that divine work [I presume the frontiers of Gaul], thwarted f r so many centuries by the fraud of man, and this is so much in the nature of things, that at a period when we were not thinking of territorial aggrandizement. Germany was nevertheless subject to periodical fits of measiness, and flung at us, as a pledge of defiance, Becker's patriotic song.... We know that we are not alone in having plans of aggrandizement. Now, if Russia regards Constantinople in the same way as we look at the Rhine, can one not turn those analogous pretensions to some account, and force upon way as we look at the Rhine, can one not duri those analogous pretensions to some account, and force upon Europe the acceptance of a combination which wou'd allot Turkey to Russia, to France that Rhine frontier, which Napoleon I. considered in 1814 as a sine qua non

which Napoleon I. considered in 1814 as a sine qua non condition of his existence as a sovereign?

"There are only two millions of Turks in Europe, whereas there are thirteen millions of Greeks, whose spiritual head is the Czar.

Greek insurrection, which lasted nine years, was but the prelude of the movement which the massacres in Syria msy act upon as a signal to break out. The Greek Christians are only waiting for an order from their Chief at St. Peter-burg, or their Patriarch at Constantinople, to rise against the infidels; and there are but few far-righted politicians who do not anticipate a solution of the Eastern question in a sense favorable to Russia, and that at no distant time. It is not, therefore, surprising, that at the call of their co-religionists, and encouraged by the predictions of Stalezanew, the Russians should be prepared to cross the Pruth at the first moment.

first moment.
"If we cast an eye on our frontiers, the considera tions which justify our tendencies appear to be quite as important as those which actuate Russia. Let us set aside all historical recollections, and all geographical motives, take one by one the provinces inclosed by the Rhine, and examine the reasons that militate in favor

of their annexation.
"First we meet with Belgium. In good faith it is "First we meet with Belgium. In good faith it is difficult to question the striking analogy which has induced some historiats to call the Belgians the French of the North. In fact, throughout that country the educated classes use no language but French, and the Flemish dialect is only understood by the lower classes of the population in some few localities. Moreover, Belgium is throughout attached to Catholicis n, and it is to French her sides by spring ideas and religious. Belgium is throughout attached to Catholicis n, and it is to France, her sister, by origin, idiom and religion, that she is indebted for her independence. We will not recall the fact that Belgium, conquered by our armies in 1795, formed nine French departments until 1814. Nevertheless, it would appear that our yoke was not so very heavy; as in 1831, Belgium having been unable to obtain from the Great Powers the permission of being annexed to France, offered, by a vite of the two Chambers, the Belgian Crown to the Duke de Nerours, the gon of the King of the French. The of the two Chambers, the Beignan Crown to the Duke de Nenours, the son of the King of the French. The refusal of the latter induced them subsequently to offer it to the Duke of Saxe Coburg, now Leopold I.; but the precedent we refer to appears to us high y impor-tant, and it leads to the presumption that if Belgium were consulted she would not be less generous than Sayay and would prove once more the attraction the Savoy, and would prove once more the attraction the prestige which the greatness of France causes her to prestige which the greatness of France causes her to feel. The opposition of a few members of the upper classes would be very zoon stifled by popular acclama-

tions.
" Before falling into the sea, the Rhine divides itself into three tranches, two of which run in rather north erly directions—the Yssel, which flows into the Zny rzee, and the Wahl, a confluent of the Mease. derzee, and the Wahl, a confluent of the Meuse. If France had once more to trace har limits, might she not take the line of the Rhine, properly so called, instead of that of the Wahl or the Yssel, so as to elice off as little as possible of Southern Holland? That is what she would assuredly do. Moreover, it is not on the side of Holland that it is indispensable to rectify our frontier by taking the line of the Raine as a basis. Belgium, with her present frontiers, would be enough to satisfy the want of extension which of late has been so loady the want of extension which of late has been so loady. The line of the Scheldt. claimed by public opinion. The line of the Scheld war, necrover, the frontier conceded to France by the treaty of Lüneville in 1801."

Next follows a short passage demonstrating, by similar arguments, the necessity of annexing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, "which formed under the empire the Department des Forets." The pamphleteer then proceeds to show the necessity for the annexation of Rherish Prussia:

"Belgium and Luxemburg once in our power, our task is not over. " " To complete our frontiers we must not take less than two-thirds of Rhenish Prossia, the whole of Rhenish Bavaria, and about our interest formed, under the Empire, the departments of Roer of the Rhine, and Movelle of the Sarre, of Mont Tomerre, and the Grand Duchy of Berg. In 1815, they were distributed among several possessors to they were distributed among several possessors, to render their recovery by us more difficult. A remarkable fact is, that these provinces, as nexed to the French Menarchy, were but a few years in direct intercut se with us, and, nevertheless, our temporary stay among them has left the most enduring marks. What sympathy is layished on the French traveler in those parts. lavished on the French traveler in those par willingly appeal to those who have traveled re. For the last 45 years not a single French ier has garrisoned those towns on the banks of the Rbine, and yet it is marvelous to see the touching reception our uniform meets with there. Catholies like us—like us they are Frenchmen. Was it not at Aix-la Chapelle that our Emperor, Charlemagne, held his Court?

Contiguous to France, the Rhenish Provinces must become the political, as they are the natural dependencies of France."

The writer then returns to Russia, and after howing that the Crimean war forms no barrier to the alliance between France and Russia, as they had not then come to an understanding, gives the following piece of information concerning one of

the claims of France to the gratitude of Russia: "It must be kept in mind that France did not lead herself to the plans of England in the Baltit. We deof know whether an attack on Cronstadt would have rucceded in any case; it was not attempted, thanks we have reason to believe, to the opposition of France.

After an excursion to the Italian campaign, the writer does not doubt that in the end Poussia will join the Franco-Russian alliance:

" But to attach the Cabinet of Berlin But to stach the Cabinet of Berin to our policy, it must be withd awn from the in-fluence of England. How can this be brought about? By so contriving that Prusta shall cease to be our neighbor on the Rhine, and by promising to support

neighbor on the Ruine, and by promising to support her legitimate pretensions to preponderance in Germany. The excha go of these Rhenish provinces causes Bavaria at d Prussia to take their compensations from Austria. The E. gish all inne can only secure to Prussia the status quo- the French alliance throws open to her a boundless heizon.

"The alliance between France, Russia, and Prussia loyally concluded, as we have reason to hope it will be, i.e. consequences that flow from it are most natural.... We have d-monstrated above what 1,800 years ago Strabo had laid down as beyond question— hat the Rhine was the natural frontier of Northern France. Now Prussia is the greatest sufferer from this extension of territory. For the last 45 years she has kept the Rhine as the d agon used to keep watch over the garden of the Hesperides. Let this cause of hostility between France and Prussia disappear; let the left be ween France and Prussia disappear; let the left hand of the Rhine become French once more; in ex-change for her good offices, Prussia would find a comre sation in Austria—that Power would be punished for her bad faith and clamsiness. Let all be organized

for a smalle peace.

"Let the populations be consulted, so that no violent apprexation should take place. With Russia at Constantinople, France on the Rhine, Austria diminished, and Pruesia prependerating in Germany, where can any cause for disturbance or revolution be found in Europe? Would England dure to contend single handed against Russis. Pruesia, and France? We handed against Russis, Prussia, and France? We cannot admit such a tring. If, however, it did happen, it Great Britain should venture to commit such an imprudence, she might receive a severe lesson Gibraltar, Maita, the Ionian Islands are a security for her keeping quiet; those are the weak points of her armor. But though the will be reduced to a starile agitation in her twand, and be compelled to be a passive spectator of what takes place on the continent, she will barely be permitted to offer her opinion, thanks to the five or six thousand men she will send to

The moment has arrived when our policy must be clearly defined. It is in Syria that France must pacific bquer the frentier of the Rhine, by comenting ealliance of Russia. But we must take care not to give Russia as unlimited extension. The provinces north at the Bosphorus must suffice for her ambition. Asia Minor must remain neutral ground. Were it, indeed, possible to lock at a practical subject in a precisal and practical hight, we would say our choice is made; a man has been convenient who seems the incarnation of the the had we should wish to see represented to Syria-Abd-tl-Kader. He is sufficiently orthodox as a Moslen concilute the Musculman population; he is sufficient civilized to distribute justice equally to all; he is sched to France by the or gratitude; he would prote t the Christians, and reduce to obedience the tarbuMinor. To make of Abd-el-Kader the Syrian Emir would be a noble reward for our prisoner's services."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d inst., the Government proposition in regard to fortifications was considered. The pending question was that a vote of two million pounds be granted for the works in ques-

Mr. Lindsay moved as an amendment that the de-fense of the country chiefly rested on the navy, and that it was inexpedient to spend a large sum on land fortifications.

A general debate ensued, in the course of which Mr.

A general debate ensued, in the course of which are Bright made a long and characteristic speech in demaciation of the proposed scheme, and of the increasing borders upon the people for warlike purposes.

Lord Palmerston earnestly appealed to the House to smooth the Government plan, for the interests of peace and the security of the country.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 39 against the rote was avered to.

268, and the vote was sgreed to.

In the House of Lords on the 3d, Lord Brougham presented a petition from the Ann-Slavery Society, praying that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of

the slave trade.

The affairs of Syria were debated in both Houses, and Ministers explained that a protocol had been drawn up at Paris, by the Embas-aders of the Great Powers, in which it was determined that on the requisition of the Porte, a force of 12,000 troops should be sent to Syria, half of which would be furnished by France. It was provided that their stay should not exceed six Syria, half of which would be furnished by France. It was provided that their stay should not exceed six menths. Another protocol was also signed, calling upon the Porte to carry one its engagements with respect to the Christians, which it had entered into in 1856, but it was provided that no right of intervention should be granted on future occasions.

Mr Bright deprecated interference in the affairs of Syria. Lord Palmerston replied, and asserted that Turkey had made great progress of late, and if left free from interference except good advice, he believed her dissolution was not so near as predicted.

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On the evening of the list inst. a public meeting was held in Spafield's Chapel, London in celebration of the anniversary of negro emancipation in the West Indies. A resolution was carried welcoming Dr. Cheever of New-York to England, and expressing the highest admiration for, and sympathy with, his Anti-Slavery labors in the United States. Dr. Cheever returned though and in a long stages described. turned thanks, and in a loog steech dwelt upon the support which is given to Slavery by the charches of

A great party battle was expected in the House of Commons on the Paper Duty question, and Ministers were making great efforts to defeat the Opposition, whose sole object was believed to be to drive Mr. Gladstone from the Cabinet.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE EMPEROR'S

LETTER.
From The London Times, Aug 3.

The Emperor of the French appeared before us yesterday in a new and by no means ungraceful character. We know him well as an accomplished orator, es the writer of soul-stirring proclamations, and as the inspirer of pamphlets announcing changes at which monarchs tremble on their thrones. But he comes before us now in another character—as a frank and familiar correspondent. The Emperor has written a letter to the British nation, through the transparent me dinm of his Embassador, very much as one private gentleman might confide his sent ments and opinions to mother. If this be diplomacy, it is d plomacy stripped of all its pomp and trappings, without its caue and its shuff box, its star, its dismond-hilted sword, and its its snuff box, its star, its diamond hilted sword, and its cocked hat—diplomacy in its plainest garb and in its least reserved humor. Manking have hitherto been disposed to consider that great affices must have a language of their own. In our old plays the kings and nobles talk blank verse, while the servants, soldiers, pager, and executioners are content with boste-spun prose. The Emperor of the French has shown us that prose. The Emperor of the French has shown us that he can give an account of the resources of a great nation and unfold the springs of a deep and hidden policy in precisely the rame terms, and with as much east and simplicity as if he were writing of the management of simplicity as if he were writing of the management of a private estate, or giving an account of his lite tions with regard to the abandonment of a troublesome law-suit. The Emperor of the French has lived long among the people of this country, and has profited by his experience. He evidently understands that the shortest way to our hearts is by openness and plain dealing, and that he is more likely to obtain the object he seeks by a studied artlessness and careful simplicity than were he to bestow upon us all those figures of he seeks by a studied artlessuers and careful simplicity than were he to bestow upon us all those figures of restoric over which the great founder of his family togsessed shoots as entire a control as over the movements of his troops on a cay of battle. We have, indeed, every right to be flatt-red, for the great Emperor of the French, the arbiter of the destinies of Europe, has taken the poorest and meanest among us into a confidence which he is far indeed from extending to the great majority of his subjects. When we are assured that nothing is kept back, that the Emperor has told us all he thinks, without disguising or admitting anything, we have not the slightest right to dispute the truth of the assertion. It would be difficult to suggest any topic with regard to the foreign policy of France interesting to the people of this constry on which there is not the fullest and most reassuring explanation. The letter, too, is interlarded with admissions such as men make in the confidence of intimate friendship, but do not usually offer to the eye of an indifferent, perhaps of an unfriendly, reader. Thus, we are told in the first sentence that affairs are Thus, we are too in the first sevened that address are complicated, thanks to the metrust exceed everywhere since the war in Italy. There is nothing here about the machinations of ancient parties, about delusions, prejudices said rivalries; the effect is attributed at once to the true cause, as d the case admitted with a frankness which leaves nothing to be desired. The Emperius or wishes to live on the best terms with all his neigh or wishes to live on the best terms with all his neighbors; he has renounced Savoy and Nice, and was only prevailed upon to think of them by the extraordinary territorial acquisitions of Picdmont. His army is not too large for his requirements when the deductions for foreign service are mads. His navy is not on a scale commensurate with that established under Louis Phillippe. His regiments are on a smaller effective standing than those of former times. If other people have seen the bright side of the lare war, to be provided in the second of the lare war, to see the second of the lare war, to be provided in the second of the lare war, the way on the second of the lare war, the people have seen the bright side of the late war, the Ea peror, who was on the spot, has seen the defects, and is only anxions to remedy them. In the East be wishes only for the status quo, and that Turkey should live as long as possible. Ho was transported with indignation at the Syrian outrage; but he remembers what algeris has cost, and desires no acquisition there. His conquests must be at home. He is willing to act with England in Southern Italy, as to which he is bound by no treaty obligations. He desires to quit Reme when he can do so without compromising the

stread, and where the frame's interchange of opinion between himself and the eminent men who are at the head of affairs in England.

We believe that the people of this country are disposed to receive this letter in the spirit in which it has been written—in a spirit of fair and honorable considerable. been written—in a spirit of har and honorable consideration. So far from looking on its author with hostility, they wilt not willingly look upon his advances in a spirit of suspicion; they are only too willing to believe that the mighty Power that they find in suan closes proximity to themselves cherishes no other feelings to-ward them then these which belit a good friend and neighbor. A great part of the professions of this le ter-those particularly which refer to Southern Its'y, to Turkey, and to Syria-admit of being brought to an immediate practical test, and we rejoice sincerely to find that the Emperor of the Freuer is so reasonable and so moderate with r.g.rd to Syria, and so fair and liberal with respect to Naples. We receive the assursince with the utmost satisfaction, and hope sincere'y that our foreign policy will be conducted so as to fill up the outline which this masterly hand has trained. But it is quite right that we should meet the frankness of the Emperor of the French with corresponding frank-ness. Without the least calling in question the sin er-ity of the Emperor of the French and while admitting in the false means that he had while admitting in the fullest manner that his letter forms a valuable programme, the cu lines of which it should be the obect of our fireign policy to fill up, we cannot see any reason for a raining one jot of our vigilance, or discontinuing any of the purely defensive preparations we have set on foot. Nay, we will ge further, and al nit breachy that the cause and object of those preparations is the Emperer of the French himself. It would be m. worthy of us, whom ne has treated with so much open ness, to palter or equivocate with the -n' ject. It is the policy of the Emperor of the French, for reasons all Europe is only enxious to preserve peace with him and his invincible legious, to meintain an army amounting to four hundred thousand men, and, with few colonies or entitying dominious to protect, a nazy to say the less, of the most fermidable domensions. Our pavy is our only guaranty for the existence of our vest trade and the relention of our Colonial and Indian Empire. Our eavy cepends on our dockyards, our dockyards depend on the force which we can spare for their defense, and on the fortheations which we can erect around them. Twenty four hours' loss of the command of the Channel is invasion. Twenty-four days' less of the command of the sea is rain to our credit, our comnerce and our manufactures. To nachine is so complicated that it will not bear the slightest or most temporary deraogement. It may we is be that the recessities of the position which the Empers rof the Franch occupies—a position of which he is a sears dly the best judge—may render it necessary for him to melamin an army apparently disproportions either to the foreign or domestic wants of his empire

and a pavy on the protection of which the transoc sanic

Rome wien he can do so without com romi-ing the safety of the Pope. He seeks no new acquisitions abroad, and wishes the frankest interchange of opinion

deminions of France have little claim. We do not dispute the policy or necessity of their existence, but we seert that their existence imposes on us dut's which we must not fail to perform. We cannot affed to exist on sofferance; if we are to continue a great Power, it must be by our own strength, and not by the permission of any one else. England is a country which aspires not merely to exist, but to hold a high place in the councils of the world, and to arge on the cause of liberality and progress with an influence, as e must be independent, and independent she will never be if she owes her power or her safety to the forbearan e of an ally, however well disposed toward her. The first equality, however well disposed toward her. The first equality. We freely confess that we should be most deminions of France have little claim. We do not disis equality. We freely confess that we should be most happy to see France reducing the amount of her forces by land and by sea, because that would reader a simiby land and by sea, because that would reader a similar reduction on our part possible; but it ought to be learly understood t at it is by the armaments, and not by the professions or even the intentions of France, that we must measure our military and naval strength. Let France disarm, and the effect would immediately be felt in the facilit tendencies of every capital in Europe; but so long as she continues her present state of preparation she imposes on her neighbors the absolutivessity of maintaining a corresponding force; and we trust that we give no offense to any one by expressing our resolution to maintain it. ing our resolution to maintain it.

From The London News, 3d inst. The public has now the Emperor's letter in its entireness, and can observe not only the impressions which the Imperial writer desires to produce, but the means on which he relies to attain his end. We say what every Englishman feels when we express a fervent wish that every cause of that mistrust which the Emperor rightly recognizes may be completely removed. Bus, if this is possible, it can only be by speaking the whole truth. Neither self delusion nor hollow compliment is now in season; and we fear the Emperor is not well founded in the expectation that a conversation with Lord Palmerston, however frank, will remedy the evil. It is in 10 spirit of reproach that we remind the Emperor that the complications and universal
mistrust of which he complains are the very circumstances which Lord John Russell pointed out to him in the
fran keet manner, before it was too late, as the consequences of that policy of aggrandicement and aggression which he ann unced by the amexation of Saloy
and Nice, and the theory of which he obtrudes oute
more in this very letter when he permits himself to
claim a people living happy and contented under a
neighboring Sovereign as "essentially French." Until
the perpetration of that act, rendered stid more alarming by the dispatches of M. Thouvenel by which it was
defended, and which contained the germs of new demands, it was possible to as-ribe the imputation raised
by a portion of the foreign press against the policy of
the Empire to prejudice or malevolence; but that is
possible no longer.

The Emperor declares that since the Peace of Val
lafranca, he has had but one thought, one object—to inis not well founded in the expectation that a conversa-

The Emperor declares that since the Peace of Val lafranca, he has had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the oest terms with his neighbors, and especially with England. We believe it. Every Government wants peace. But some Governments value it so much that they are residy to make sacrifices for it, and leave untried no effort consistent with honor. Have we found any such disposition on the part of the French Emperor? It is notorious that we have not He has given Europe plainly to understand that it most buy from day to day the peace which is its first necessary of life. When our Foreign Minister has remonstrated about promises broken and rights infringed, he has been told by Count Persigny that "the pussions of France have been "roused, and it was impossible for the Emperor to go "back." This state of existence has become universally intolerable, and we now see unations laying aside their ancient rivalry and uniting to make a stand for honor and independence.

ard independence.

The Emperor tells us that it is untrue that he is imnederately increasing the military forces of France,
and tout his arey and fleet have nothing of a threatening character about them. We do not dispute this in the least. We never doubted as many d.d, the declara-tion of the French Government, last Spring, that i had

the least. We never doobted as many did, the declaration of the French Government, last Spring, that I had not armed. It is not her extraordisary preparations which make France dangerous to the peace of Europe, but the vast extent of those armaments which have become normal and which Frenchmen have at length come to re, ard as moderate. Even now, the army tust won Magenta a d Sofferino is declared imperfect, and the steam-navy which projected its operations inadequate to the requirements of France. The Emperoracy, "Wile wishing for peace, I desire to organize "the forces of the country on the best possible footing." Well, then, if such is the condition of the French army and havy, we, who have not just overthrown an empire and wrested from it a province, might be excused if we were—as we are not—about to "organize our forces on the best possible footing." This is what people are thinking and saying in England, and it is right that France should know it. But happly this is not all. If we remember the past it is for warring, and not in a spirit of resentment. We shall no be betrayed into a policy of passion. We can lock the future boldly in the face. The course France has followed has been full of inconvenience for us—it has entailed burdens not inconsiderable, but, with no nean compilances to regret, no wounded honor to avenge, rothing hinders us from welcoming franky any advances made in a spirit of frienciship. The Emperor of the French knew a year ago that all our most any advances nade in a spirit of friendship. The Emperor of the French knew a year ago that all our most eminent statesmen of recent times nad repeatedly and publicly proclaimed the importance they attached to the main enance of amicable relations and a candid nathat we shall not purchase friendship by a surroder of our principles or a sacrifice of our obligations. If with this knowledge he wishes to draw clorer to this coan try, he will be met with a full appreciation of the value of the allience he offers. It is in the Emper r's power to effect that approximation which his letter invites. The people of Englard and France have so many interests in common that unless the development of hese is i. terrupted from above they must become more and more united in feeling and sympathy. But confidence cannot grow up under a system which works by surprises and coups de plume, and which permits sodden changes of resolution in matters of international engagement.

The Emperer now unfolds a foreign policy as to Italy and Syria in which the country sympathizes. A common policy and a munuality of commercial interests must always be important guarantees for the maintenance of friendly relations between the two Governance. ments: but we five in times when a sorely-tried world wents yet more efficacious assurances of peace. It is in deniable that the Emperor has taught France to look or deniable that the Kapperor has taught France to look beyond her for miers for that satisfaction which the polarial intelligence and capacity of her children does not find at home. Nevertheless, if the Emperor is about to rencunce all conquests save those to be made in France—if he purposes to devote himself to promote her interior organization, the increase of her resources and her moral improvement, and finds in them a field large enough for his ambitten, then it will be possible to actain the objects marked out in his latest letter. The effects of this communication may not make them to attain the objects marked out in his latest letter. The effects of it is communication may not make them selves felt all at one. There may be some wenx-nerved persons found to exert themselves to hinder is fair consideration. But the sensible portion of the community is strong enough, if it chooses, to make its of mich felt, to require that it be met in a spirit of can-dor, and with a sole reference to the permanent interests of the country.

THE QUESTION OF FORTIFYING ENGLAND. In the Er glish House of Commons, on the 2d inst . the resolution concerning fortifications and works was

Mr. Lindsay moved, as an amendment, that as the mair difference of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not now expedient to the into a large expenditure in permanent land fortifications. Among other arguments the honorable momber said that the statements of Lord Palmerston, with regard to the dangers of invasion from France, were answered by the recent letter of the Emperor of the French. Although some members might have doubts of those statemen s—(an ascenting cheer here come from n out parts of the house)—he (Mr. Lindsay) and none. [Ironical cheers.] Be contended that if we began to fortily there would be no end to it until every week point on the coast where an army might land wesk point on the coast where an army migst land was made se uie. He urged that our navy was our was made se use. He orged that our navy was our real defense, and the introduction of st am, so far fon rendering land fortifications necessary, gave us greater

rendering ham fortiberators necessary, gave us greater facilities for defense by means of ships

Mr. H. Brikey seconded the amendment. He admitted that there was an absolute recessity for defending the courtry, but he could not agree that the best ing the courtry, but he could not agree that the best mode of doing so was by fortheations, which was to thorough un-English system. Lord P dorerston might like a plot otype of his—Lycurgus—preferred walls of man to walls of some for the defense of the country—a sentiment which was in consonance with the many fielding of the English people. At least we should true ow as fermerly to our worden walls. He urged gen row as irraws we see not making use of the power we bad—A) mestrong and rifled guns for iostace—and fatting back on those means of defense which were les-available
Mr. S. Herbert said he could give an emphatic denisi

Air. S. Herbert and he conte give an emphasic normal to the assertions of Mr. Berkeley, that our ships were to be semed with smooth b. re guns, that there were on y Armstrony guns in the navy, and that there were (to a nash in the French navy. All the cast-iron guns rifled by the French had lovariably burst. No lesthan 12 Armstren, gons a week were being i sued to the ravy, 40-pounders and a number of 80-pounders would stortly be issued, while there were 12 batteri-s. mounting 7.º Armstrong guns, in the hands of our land artillary. He agreed as to the possibility of i vasion, and that while much and almost everything might be expected of the navy, it was necessary to have some-thing to fall back upon. As regards the letter of the

Enperor of the French, he did not offer a word on obt or devial with reference to the statements constructed that there in; but circumstances were often stroage than men. At this time the Emperor was strengthming the fortifications of ever, navy arsenal on his caset; we had no right to complain of it, and no one had a right to complain of our doing so, especially as it e deferes of our dockyards were comparatively weak, and our navy was of more vital internance to as than to other nations. All that was now proposed was security against a coup de main, and against force detached to attack dockyards and arrenale. In the last was even sailing ships, in spite of the blockade of the English navy, on several occasions trought troops and landed them on our coasts. He observed that all over Europe the uneasiness which was felt had caused fortifications to be erected in every country. Supposing her sea line forced, England more than any country required to tifications, for her regular army was small, and her irregular army promised to be large; and it was in fortified places that these latter could be made available. He arged that preparations for defense, even more than the Government were ready to adopt, were called for by the country, and therefore this resolution represented the feeling of the country and was worthy of acceptance by the house.

Mr. Bright said that the proposed amendment of which he had given notice would be answered by that before t. e. House, and he did not press it. The House was not discussing a question of two or even five millions but the question involved an expenditure of at least twenty milions and more, for the standing army would be increased, for these works would require 70,000 men to man them. He washed to know if the Cabinet was nontimous with regard to the expenditure. He did not believe it. Neither were the military amen, giving trem a ladicrous aspect by his comments and his ironical node of stating them. He stat d that many of the pamphleta published in France were the preductions

were the preductions of persons opposed to the present cyraty, and who sought to sow mistrust and create a war between England and France, with a view to replacing the hereof ary rulers of the latter kingdom on the throne. The hon, gentleman made a summary of and commented on the Report of the Defense Commission, arguing that the evidence showed that we had now more fertifications and guos than could be made available for want of men to man them, while they would be totally useless against the new long-range gurs. The honorable gendeman read a letter of the Prefense Commission to Lord Overstone, to which he gave the nost abourd aspet, and dealt in the same way with Lord Overstone's reply. He argued generally that the result of the advice of the commission was that it offered no security, and only entailed expenditure. He contended that France had not added to her raval strength in anything like the relative proportion to the in rease which had been made in ours. He characterized the idea of danger from foreign aggression which pervaded the mind of the Government, Parlsment, and the people as a lunacy which would come to an end some time or other, but he declared that it originated in the hypocrisy and the cowardice of Catinets. He pointed out that at a time when we were in armed siliance with France in China, and negotiating a commercial treaty between the two counties, we were arming against the French Empire, write their policy had been identical from the time of the Crimean war cown to the existing question of Syria. He concluded by protesting against our yes.

wile their policy had been identical from the time of the Crimean war cown to the existing question of Syria. He concluded by protesting against our vast notherly expenditure and the military tendencies which p evaled in the country.

Mr. B. Osborne complained that the House was not asked to carry out the report of the Defense Commission six months ago. If the aspect of affairs made the proposed defenses essentially necessary, why was only a part of the plan to be carried out, and why were not the whole of the fortifications completed at one? He could not reconcile the present proceeding with the treaty with France for we were arming to keep out our friends and cust mers. He denied that the present state of the army or mavy in France justified the speech of Lord Palmerston in introducing this proposition. The same arguments were used in France with regard to the armanents of this country as were used here with regard to the armanents of this country as were used here with regard to the armanents of this country as were used here with regard to the armanents of this country. He also objected to the compessition of the commission, questioned its computency, and urged that they had not taken sufficient evidence.

Mr. Horsman defended the course taken by the Gov-

Mr. Horaman defended the course taken by the Gov-Mr. Horsman devended the course taken by the corners in appointing the Defense Commission in fulfillment of a please to the House, approved of its composition, and concurred in its recommendations. He urged the adoption of the resolution, and only regressed that it did not go forther toward the rapid and immediate

are completion of the works.

Sir F. Smith said that although, as far as the seasor P. Shith and that almost a set as a set as board part of the question was concerned, he agreed with the Commission, on other points he differed with them; for if the whole plan was carried out, is would require a large increase to the regular army to man it; and he paracularly referred to the land defenses of Portsmouth and the works on Portsdown Hill, which

Postsmouth and the works on Postsdown Hall, which he characterized as not only useless but dangerous from a strategic point of view.

Lord Palmes on humorously combated Mr. Berkeley's notion that fortifications were un-English; and as regarded Mr. Bright's argument, said that he had rather criticised a number of american plans than objected to that of the Government. That plan was not to entire the development of the control of the contr cle the whole coast with works or to surroun! Loudon with forts, but to defend our naval depots, on which the existence of our fleets depended. The noble lord with some minuteness commented on and replied to the argoments of the different members who had spoken against the plan. He denied that in time of peace the wo ke would require a large increase of troops; while in case of war the necessary increase of our military force would supply the men be essary for the purpose. As to the inconsistency of these pro-seedings with the treaty with France, this commission was appointed long before the treaty was shought of, and there was nothing in the principle of security and self-defense which clashed with the relations of amity which might spring out of commercial introduces. The Government was on of commercial introcurse. The Government was only performing what they felt to be a duty in proposing the resolution, which was in unison with the feeling of the country, and he trusted it would be carried by a large majority.
On a division the amendment was rejected, and the

resolution was carried by 268 to 39.

THE SYRIAN QUEST ON IN PARLIAMENT. In the English House of Lords, on the 3d inst., Lord tratford de Redeliffe, in calling the attention of the Stratford de Redeldle, in calling the attention of the House to the disturbances in Syris, did not think it necessary to enier in detail into the atrocities which had been committed, nor into the origin from which they had spring. He could not refrain, however, from remarking upon the necessity for taking prompt as difficient measures in order to put an end to the prisent state of things in Syria with the least possible cells. The disjaich of a Commissioner to Syria was a sufficient proof that the Government was abve to this recessity but neither that nor communications with neutrons but neither that nor communications with other Powers would put a stop to the atractities which have been perpetrated. It was a difficult matter, no doubt, for the European Powers to arrange means of interpretation, but if the Turkish Government were not a range enough to suppress these disturbances, he for one should be toly at to see European interference, or even the interference of one particular Power, under the selection of a treaty. Such a course was, no doubt, of a n to risk. Syria was the key to Egypt, and any exter sin of the interference might lead to a war but ween the maritime Powers. Then, the Lebauon never had been fully subject to Tuckey and promises had been made to the tribes of that district by the British that their independence should be secured, and Tuckish trops should not be adoutted within their confines. Still such atricities as have recoully taken place could not be permitted to go up purished, and he was corry to say that he placed out so all rebance on the securities which the Porte could give on that point as it had been guilty of the greatest real issuess. If not of actual connections guilty of the greatest caleshess it not of actuateonny-ance. He hoped that a judicual investigation would be nade into the conduct of the authorities, and especially into that of themses of the movement, one of witch, it was asserted, was the weakness of the Turkish Government. This weakness, if it exists, To kish Government. This weakness, if it existed, arms from the state of the finances being too relaced to keep up the proper strength of the army. There was no excuse for this state of things as Turkey had frequently been warned of the results likely to easied from it. With these disturbances the great Eistern question bed again been brought home to our doors. As long as Turkey outlined in her present course, and did not put in practice the reforms which she had are this duestion, which might at any time instant on this question, which might at any time in-

the tion of fertifications—florts which he trusted would be ceive the apport of their Lordships. House, Lord Words over said it would be impossible to assent to the production of the papers moved for, as they referred to matters of great consequence and delicacy and their publication would be degreental to the pasand their publication would be destined at the pap-lic interests. The reculiar position of the Syrian popu-lation with egard to the Patte was due to an agree-nest nade between the European Powers and the Pone after the evacuation of the cuntry by the Egyp-ian treets in 1840. The Government had this day

received a dispatch from the Consul at Damascus,

peter up this question, which might at any time in-

the motion was to oftain more comprehensive infor-

nation han a, prered in the papers before Parliament

mattot than a, peared in the papers before Parliament, and to learn under what instructions our Consultant to learn under what instructions our Consultant in the learnest property of the distance by pallatives, but we were being rapidly brought in presence of that then the us war when had been so long importing. He was, therefore, glad to see that har Majes vs Government were making every effort to there the country in an efficient state of defense by the least to the form of faring all of the trusted.

welve the country sgain in war. One of his